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CARRYING ITS WORK TO A LIMIT.

When a committee is appointed to investigate, there are times when it is disposed to carry the work beyond the limit of decency. Some members of a committee given that power would investigate their grandmothers if they found nothing else at hand upon which they might turn their scrutiny.

It appears from the announcement of the federal commission on industrial relations that there is no organization in this country, no board of directors of such character as to be exempt from study on the suspicion that they may be corrupt or crooked, even though the organization which they head is devoted exclusively to charitable work.

The federal commission, anxious to find work to do, announces that it will investigate the Russell Sage Foundation, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, the Carnegie Benevolences, as they are called, the Rockefeller Charities and Foundation, and even the Cleveland Foundation in that city.

Nobody has made any charges about these organizations. Nobody has the least suspicion of anything wrong. Every one of them is in the hands of citizens who are of the very highest standing and they have done an enormous amount of good, and yet at this time of the year and under the circumstances of world affairs the federal commission unfortunately thinks it must cast suspicion upon foundations which are established by private enterprise with no call on the public for assistance and governed by rules and regulations laid down by their founders.

The purpose of the commission is hardly to its credit. The most full and ample reports of receipts, method of disbursements and purposes carried out appear in the elaborate reports of the managers of these charities. They are not subjects of public interest on the ground that they employ public money, for they do not. They cost the taxpayer nothing. Their service is of great value and yet the federal government permits a commission to enter on what looks like a fishing excursion.

LITERACY IS NOT A PROPER TEST.

President Wilson, college professor and scholar, says literacy is not a test of quality. There is no man in the world better fitted to make such a protest and there never has been a president from whom such protest could come with such understanding.

President Wilson is the only president who was ever protested as a candidate because of his excess of literacy. It is probable that he lost a number of votes because of his learning, because of his professorship.

The common man is rather afraid of the scholar in politics, and the common politician trusts him not at all. Mr. Wilson understood this and he was at some pains to inform the people that a man could be a scholar and a human being, and could be a professor and then a president without the nation's going to smash. He succeeded in converting the nation, at least a sufficient number of millions of voters, to get himself elected.

Now the nation has become quite interested in the possibility of having in office men who have been to school, even to college, but Mr. Wilson wishes to check that preference for the learned in favor of the illiterate man who may have the valuable qualities of citizenship even if he cannot write his name.

It had been suggested that the immigrants seeking admission into this country should be required to read and write. President Wilson flatly protests. A man may be a desirable citizen if he cannot write, and a man who can write has frequently been found an undesirable citizen. The protest could have come as becomingly from no other citizen.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SUGAR BEET.

The sugar beet has as many ups and downs as any vegetable in the known world, for it is a victim of legislation much more than the lowly potato and others.

The crop of sugar in the United States this year is about half what it was a year ago. When the Underwood tariff bill was passed and we got the protection off from American sugar and laid it down as a part of the law that in another year sugar shall be absolutely free, the planters in Louisiana and other states where cane sugar is produced cut down their acreage fully half.

At the same time the farmers who have been accustomed to plant a certain acreage, reduced the area which they put into the sugar beet, with

the consequence that the beet sugar crop is very much less than usual.

Some who are inclined to favor the policy confess they do not understand why it is that the price of sugar varies so much as it does, but they who raise that point forget that as soon as beet factories go to work the refineries lower the price of sugar so as to make all sugar production unprofitable and as soon as the beet sugar man goes out of business the price of sugar is immediately put up by the refiners, and so the see-saw business goes on.

We have had a great object lesson this year about sugar when we found that the foreign crop was cut off after we had killed off our domestic crop. If anyone questions the wisdom of having enough of encouragement to sugar growing in our own country to supply the home market ultimately, he is incapable of learning anything.

GIVING ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

"Get something regular, and leave the sporting life to those who can afford it. Until I got wise there was many a time when I thought I was a sport, but all there was to it was that breakfast was frequently three or four days late. Keep away from the betting ring of the race track."

That is the advice given to young men by Joseph Wellington Allen, retired turf expert and now a philosopher. There is no doubt about Mr. Allen knowing all the facts about the race track, for he has been next to the experience for many years.

But what's the use? Allen and all those who have had the experience might talk until they were black in the face and they could not convince the young man who has "sporting blood" in his veins. He thinks he can take money away from the race track gamblers. He is sure he can do just as well at the poker table or the roulette wheel.

There comes a time, however, when many of them realize that a steady income, although it may be small, is far more satisfactory than any winnings they are able to make at the race track, the ring side or in the gambling house. It is well for them when they learn that experienced gamblers are not in business for their health.

It is kind of Mr. Allen to give the advice, however, for he is an authority on such matters. It may result in influencing only one young man, but even then it would be worth all the trouble it cost Allen to make the statement, all the cost of spreading it through the newspapers and all the cost of time expended in reading it and pondering about its truthfulness.

CHURCHILL IS NOT EASILY PLEASED.

The conclusion is easily reached that as the first lord of the British admiralty Mr. Churchill is hard to please. Especially is it difficult for the Germans to do anything that meets with his approval.

Only a short time ago Churchill was during the Teutons to come out into the open and fight. He made the dare in his most rhetorical language and even said something about dragging the rates out of their holes if they didn't come out and fight.

All of a sudden they came out, however, and proceeded very much into the open sea. They attacked the coast of England with considerable success, counting success from a war standpoint. And still Churchill is not satisfied. He says the Germans have been misled by their hatred and chides them for it.

It is impossible of course to defend the ethics of the German raid. From any standpoint it was barbarous, heartlessly and needlessly cruel. But why should Mr. Churchill undertake to render an enemy a valuable service by announcing that it has been guilty of military and political folly just after it has given him and his ships the very chance for which he has been praying? And this particularly when by keeping still he might have encouraged Germany to repeat its error.

The best way for the first lord of the British admiralty to have convinced the Germans would have been to have caught them in the act of making the raid on the coast of England and to have put their battleships out of commission with his own.

NAVAL TRAINING FOR THE MILITIA.

While the members of the National Guard in Oklahoma may never become able seamen, being so far from any place where a boat large enough to carry them may be floated, there is every possibility that those of other states may eventually be called for service in the navy.

The Army and Navy Journal speaks in very high terms of the instruction given by some officers of the United States navy to the naval militia of some of the states, especially Massachusetts. It might have carried the commendation further and said that the naval militia of New York has been admirably taught by officers of the navy.

It is proposed that there shall be a regular deep sea ship for use for training the men in the divisions of naval militia. One point commended very cordially is that the naval militia of the state shall be taken on a training voyage from New York to San Francisco and back, a three or four months' trip, during the coming summer.

It is agreed that such a voyage would be of the highest value to the corps. The men would operate under strictly naval conditions, complying in every respect with the regulations, going through the regular work and discipline that are invariable with the navy itself.

Training in textbooks is very good. Drills are excellent, though sometimes perfunctory, but the experience gained from going on a boat for a limited time under regular naval officers who are alert to see that every last detail of training is carried out is of value not to be calculated.

A government that needs officers cannot find them more readily to supplement the lack of graduates of Annapolis in any better way than to give the very high-class young men of the naval militia in the states an opportunity to fit them so that they are ready even for commission rank.

Business men in New York are uniting in an effort to rid the city of gamblers. Had these same business men and their colleagues been as active in politics as their duty to their city demanded, the outrages never could have reached their present frequency and the perpetrators would have been less free from arrest and punishment. Crime and corrupt politics go hand in hand and those who permit the latter are in a measure responsible for the former.

PEANUTS IN THE ROASTER.

An unsigned letter has been sent out asking the Republican state senators to get together, but we fail to understand why they should go to that trouble.

But speaking of hard jobs, the telegraph editor of the Oklahoma performed one last night when he moved the city of Dunkirk out of France and placed it on the coast of England.

Of course the telegraph editor only had to flout the town across the Strait of Dover whereas had Dunkirk been a little to the southwest he would have been put to the trouble of tugging it clear across the English channel.

In all that has been said in this column about cowardism and marriage, however, and even in all the reflections that have been cast on the



heroes of fiction, we have never intended to intimate that any of them could be worse looking than some of those who offer themselves as matrimonial prizes in real life.

Also we fail to understand why the telegraph editor of the Oklahoma couldn't have had fifteen killed in Dunkirk by leaving it on the coast of France just as well as by dragging the whole deplorable scene over to the coast of England before the bombs were dropped by the German aviators.

But when a man sets himself up as a hero, whether in real life or other wise, he ought to understand that he is assuming a position that is going to be difficult for him to maintain.

Married men throughout the country are not clamoring it will be noticed, for the punishment of the St. Louis woman who said she shot her husband because he deserved it.

We are not making it an assertion but still it may be that a good many of the married men are prevented from taking a hand in this case on account of their own conscientious scruples.

But every time we get around to the subject we feel our sympathy welling up for the man who is the father



of a grown daughter and if he has more than one we feel at times like shedding a few tears on his behalf.

After having taken Dunkirk across and after having some of its innocent bystanders killed by the bomb dropped from German aeroplanes, we are wondering how the telegraph editor of the Oklahoma is going to get the French city back to where it belongs on the map?

Although they do not appear to have been busy lately it is not likely that Colonel Blythe and Colonel Cold have been laid off.

Sending her large bunches of roses when they are worth about \$30 a dozen is one of the feats performed



frequently by the imaginary heroes, but it may have been noticed that such things are not so often done in real life.

It may be that enough rangers can be found if the legislature passes Tillman's proposed bill, but still it isn't likely that there will be any great rush to get into the ranks.

The replacing of Dunkirk, if it is done properly, is going to keep the telegraph editor of the morning paper busy until nearly daylight, we imagine.

And while many of the faces among the incoming legislators are new, still we take that to be a hopeful sign.

This is based on the theory that the incoming legislature, no matter what it may do, cannot be any worse than the last one.

Any efforts along that line would border upon the futile.
RICHARD S. GRAVES.

SUPPLANTED.

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The phone jangled. Old Dr. Phillips hastily laid the big reference book down and took up the receiver. "That you, doctor? Can you come right over? Oh, this is the wrong number." It was a woman's voice, shrill, worried, and cross. He recognized it as belonging to one of his oldest and best-paying patients, Mrs. Hutton, and she desired not his number, Main 67, but Main 87. That belonged to young Dr. Monley.

Dr. Phillips hung the receiver up quickly and went back to the author's pen on pneumonia germs. But his face looked tired and his clever, dark old eyes did not see the printed page clearly. So that was why she had called him for a month. He had erroneously supposed that his treatment was quite unique and which is not a disease but a weakness. Well, he tried to be philosophical. It is the law of the universe "the old order changeth." It was a great pity that the old order was superseded just then by himself should not have had the foresight to provide for its old age, so that it need not fret over flicking patients.

He said as much to his only child, Mayme, a tall, pretty, slim, self-possessed young woman who would have been prettier had her gown been a degree less old and shabby.

"Oh, we'll get along," she said carelessly. "Every one is town isn't running over to Dr. Monley. Old Mr. Hutton isn't. He said young doctors

are better than the old ones. He said that when he was a young doctor himself."

He smiled, though that afternoon when he saw Dr. Monley's rig in front of Mrs. Grayne's cottage "8ix times," he gnawed his teeth at the evening.

"My dear, your old father cannot compete with youth and good looks." To his surprise Mayme, who was usually even tempered, angrily said: "I think it is disgraceful the way she runs after him."

"Never mind," the doctor replied. "Really, I don't care. This winter two old families whom I have always attended will be back, and we'll get along. It isn't as though she were really ill and distracted my skill."

Mayme, he concluded, easily, "if she marries him the other ladies will flock back to your old father, just to show her that they don't approve, and we'll be so prosperous."

But Mayme hadn't remained to listen to his joking. She had gone to the kitchen. And since she was not there to hear, her father sighed very dispiritedly and thought of his prosperous days and of the man he had supplanted in practice.

Then the doorbell rang, but Dr. Phillips did not go. He heard Mayme open the door and she waited a moment for her to call him. She did not call, but led the visitor into the shabby parlor and her father returned to his gloomy reverie. The evening wore on. The children in the street outside ceased playing and went home to bed. But still the doctor sat there wearily thinking. It was hard to be old and poor and supplanted. He looked up with a little cry. Young Dr. Monley stood there before him, smiling apologetically, holding out his hand.

Dr. Phillips shook it contemptuously, wondering if the other had come to ask him to a consultation. It was barely possible, and hope lit his face. He knew that he had no pride left, and would be glad to get such crumbs as the other might let fall.

"I've come," said Dr. Monley, whose voice betrayed his embarrassment, "to ask if you would combine your office with mine. And we might work together to advantage, and save office rent, and—and I'm sure it would be an advantage. Your longer skill—"

Dr. Phillips stared. For a moment hope, like a golden light, had shone on his face. But he was an astute old man. "Why?" he asked, suspiciously. "I do not think I would be of advantage to you."

Dr. Monley looked around, and then Mayme, whom her father supposed to be in the parlor, appeared from behind the adjacent door. "I could take care of both offices," she said blithely.

"Oh," said her father. "I never—why, I had no idea—"

"Neither did I," said Mayme. "I thought—"

Her father laughed. His eyes glowed. "Advantage. Well, I guess so. You see, I've long had an idea that the malaria parasite—"

Dr. Monley's eyes sparkled with avid interest. "Yes," he said.

"Father," interrupted Mayme, determinedly. "Mrs. Grayne has just phoned for Cort. Could you go instead?"

"Yes, and I believe," he added apologetically, "she'll be well."

Look over your actions during the last year and you'll be surprised at the number you would gladly overlook.

It doesn't take the average man long to develop into a nincompoop in the eyes of the female of the species who chased him to the altar.

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Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save \$2 by Making It at Home

Cough medicines, as a rule contain a large quantity of plain syrup. A pint of granulated sugar with 1/2 pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounces Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for \$2.50—a clear saving of nearly \$2. Full directions with Pinex. It keeps perfectly and tastes good.

It takes hold of the usual cough or chest cold at once and conquers it in 24 hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and hoals and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with gualacol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

EVENTS IN OTHER CITIES.

Cleveland's 1915 city government will cost taxpayers \$260,000,000, despite cut in estimates.

Chicago in an effort to curb immorality has adopted the municipal dance hall plan. Dances will be given four times a week.

New York wants to become a "spotless town," and proposes to expend \$15,000,000 to make the city as "clean as any city in the world."

Concordia, Kan., will vote on comprehensive form of government soon and voters are being drawn up for the purpose of holding the special election.

Edinburgh, Scotland, with the aim of developing a taste and appreciation of music amongst schoolboys and girls, is financing a series of concerts, splendidly organized.

Toledo, Ohio, has just finished building a half-mile long draw bridge over the Maumee river at an expenditure of \$300,000. Eleven men are required to look after the bridge.

Ashland and Sandusky, Ohio, on January 1, 1916, will go under the city manager form of government, giving the Buckeye state four cities with managers; the largest number of any state so far.

Fort Worth, Tex., is constructing a 40,000,000-gallon reservoir, which will soon be completed. The total cost of the finished reservoir will be \$1,500,000 and 8,500 acres of land were purchased for its site.

Dayton, Ohio, is finding its new city manager government a success. Its efficiency comes from the separating of politics from its municipal affairs and giving individual responsibility for the various departments and their work.

Portland, Me., has just started the building of a \$1,000,000 bridge across the harbor. The bridge will be nearly a mile long, is to be built of steel and reinforced concrete and will have a draw providing for a 100-foot opening for vessels.

Elkhart, Kan., a town of 1,000 inhabitants, within three miles of the southwest corner of the state, is the wagon trade center of the states—Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and Mexico. It is a great broom corn and grain market.

Jacksonville, Fla., has just begun the construction of municipal docks. A bond issue of \$1,500,000 provides for the funds, and the city through these docks hopes to make a gain of the commerce with manufacturing centers of Central and South America.

ROUGH ON THE HAM.



The Tragedian—The price of eggs is still going up. That's a good thing. In the rough western circuits it should be prohibitive. The comedian—Then, you'd break up the favorite combination of ham and eggs.

Even the angels in heaven will not be any better than the average man thinks he will be during the coming year.

Every girl vows when she marries that she will not stand for neglect from her husband the way her poor old mother does.

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